

idiopathic or specific origin, and all conditions requiring absolute [asepsis] * * * Stops Pains Instantly. No other preparation produces immediate analgesia, and nothing else promptly repairs the damaged tissues without scarring * * *,” were false and misleading [fraudulent] since the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On October 2, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9652. Misbranding of Cal-Sino hog restorative. U. S. * * * v. 15 Packages of Cal-Sino Hog Restorative. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11905. I. S. No. 16521-r. S. No. E-1947.)

On January 29, 1920, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 15 packages of Cal-Sino hog restorative, at Elizabeth City, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Cal-Sino Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., on or about May 28, 1919, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of North Carolina, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) “Cal-Sino Hog Restorative * * * Disinfect the Bowels, Expel Worms, * * * And Aids in the Prevention and Treatment of Intestinal Diseases. * * * Cal-Sino Hog Restorative * * * Intestinal Disinfectant designed for * * * Intestinal Catarrh, Diarrhea, Scours or Cholera-Like Diseases * * * During Prevalence of Hog Cholera And on noticing or hearing of suspicious symptoms of Cholera * * * give double doses of the powder daily for a while and then regular daily doses. It rids the system of impurities, disinfects the bowels and therefore helps to ward off Cholera * * * or checks * * * progress * * *.”

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a mixture of chlorid, sulphate, and bicarbonate of sodium, ferrous sulphate, nux vomica, sulphur, charcoal, wheat shorts, and a small amount of mineral oil and phenolic compound.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the above-quoted statements were false and fraudulent in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and the said statements were applied to the article so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof, and to create in the minds of purchasers thereof the impression and belief, that it was effective for the purposes for which it was recommended, when, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On April 29, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9653. Adulteration of maple sugar. U. S. * * * v. 7 Sacks of Alleged Maple Sugar. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12526. I. S. Nos. 3306-r, 3312-r. S. No. W-588.)

On March 23, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the